LENAWEE COUNTY AND JACKSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2007

Michigan Department of Treasury 496 (02/06)

					nd P.A. 71 of 1919	, as amended.				County
			vernment Typ	_	ED CHARA	[] Other	Local Unit Name			LENAWEE/JACKSON
	Count	<u>-</u>	City	□Twp		_ Other	CLIVILITY	Date Audit Report Su	bmitted to State	
Fiscal Year End Opinion Date JUNE 30, 2007 NOVEMBE			ER 29, 20	07	DECEMBER					
Ve a	affirm	that	- <u>-</u> :							
Ve a	are ce	ertifie	ed public ac	ccountants	s licensed to p	ractice in M	/lichigan.			
Ve f	urthe agem	r affi ent l	rm the follo Letter (repo	owing mate	erial, "no" respendents and rec	oonses hav commendat	e been disclos ions).	ed in the financial s	tatements, includ	ting the notes, or in the
	YES	2	Check ea	ach applic	able box bel	ow. (See in	nstructions for	further detail.)		
1.	X		All require reporting	ed compor entity note	nent units/fundes to the finan	ds/agencies cial statem	s of the local u ents as necess	nit are included in th sary.	ne financial stater	ments and/or disclosed in th
2.	X		There are (P.A. 27	e no accun 5 of 1980)	nulated deficit or the local u	s in one or nit has not e	or more of this unit's unreserved fund balances/unrestricted net assets t exceeded its budget for expenditures.			
3.	X		The local	unit is in o	compliance wi	th the Unifo	orm Chart of A	ccounts issued by th	ne Department of	Treasury.
4.	\boxtimes		The local	unit has a	idopted a bud	get for all re	equired funds.			
5.	X							h State statute.		
6.	\times		The local other guid	unit has n dance as is	ot violated the ssued by the	e Municipal Local Audit	Finance Act, and Finance I	an order issued und Division.	er the Emergenc	y Municipal Loan Act, or
7.	X	П	The local	unit has n	ot been delin	quent in dis	tributing tax re	venues that were o	ollected for anoth	er taxing unit.
3.	×							with statutory requi		
) .	\times		The local unit has no illegal or unauthorized expenditures that came to our attention as defined in the <i>Bulletin for Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan</i> , as revised (see Appendix H of Bulletin).							
10. There are no indications of defalcation, fraud or embezzlement, which came to our attention during the course of our audit that have not been previously communicated to the Local Audit and Finance Division (LAFD). If there is such activity that not been communicated, please submit a separate report under separate cover.					iring the course of our audif f there is such activity that					
11.	X		The local	unit is free	e of repeated	comments	from previous	years.		
12.	×		The audit	t opinion is	UNQUALIFII	ED.				
13.	×				complied with		r GASB 34 as	modified by MCGA	A Statement #7 a	and other generally
14.	\boxtimes		The boar	d or counc	il approves al	I invoices p	rior to paymer	nt as required by cha	arter or statute.	
15.	\times		To our kn	owledge,	bank reconcil	iations that	were reviewed	d were performed tin	nely.	
incl des	uded cripti	in ti on(s)	his or any) of the aut	other aud hority and	dit report, nor /or commissio	do they o	btain a stand-	alone audit, please	boundaries o f the enclose the na	ne audited entity and is not me(s), address(es), and a
, th	e un	dersi	gned, certi	fy that this	s statement is	complete a	ind accurate in	all respects.		
We	have	e end	closed the	following	g:	Enclosed	Not Required	d (enter a brief justifica	ition)	
Fin	ancia	I Sta	tements			X	$oxed{oxed}$			
The letter of Comments and Recommendations				ommendations	s X					
Other (Describe)										
Certified Public Accountant (Firm Name) PHILIP R RUBLEY, CPA				_			Telephone Number 517-458-2274			
Street Address					_	-	City	1	Zip	
133 W MAIN STREET				<u> </u>	MORENCI	MI	49256			
Authorizing OP (A) Signature				inted Name PHILIP R RU	BLEY	License Nu 9223	Imper			

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

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PHILIP R. RUBLEY

- Certified Public Accountant -

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MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF C.P.A.'S & THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF C.P.A.'S

November 29, 2007

Members Of The Village Council Village of Cement City P.O. Box 187 Cement City, Michigan 49233

PHILIP R. RUBLEY, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Cement City, Michigan as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Cement City, Michigan, management. Our responsibility is to express opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Cement City, Michigan, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 8, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Village of Cement City November 29, 2007

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Cement City, Michigan basic financial statements.

Respectfully Submitted,

PRR/cab

Using This Annual Report

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities are both new and provide information about the activities of Village of Cement City, Michigan government-wide basis. They are designed to present a longer-term view of the Village's finances. Fund financial statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Village's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.

Overview Of The Financial Statements

The Village's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

- A) Government-wide financial statements.
- B) Fund financial statements.
- C) Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Village's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Village's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Village is improving or deteriorating.

The Village maintains 3 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general, major street and local street each of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. There were no nonmajor funds at June 30, 2007.

The Village adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and special revenue funds. Budgetary comparison statements or schedules have been provided herein to demonstrate compliance with those budgets.

Proprietary Funds. The Village maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the Village's various functions. The Village uses an internal service fund to account for its public works and general maintenance equipment. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Village's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes To The Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement of some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Village that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Village include general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation and community development. There are no business-type activities for the Village at June 30, 2007.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into three categories; governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Other Information

The Village has reported under required supplementation information, information about the General Fund and Major Type Funds.

The Village As A Whole

The Village's net assets for the year ended June 30, 2007 decreased by 2.79% over the prior year, and management feels that even though the economic conditions have been slightly depressed, that the Village is fiscally able to continue to provide necessary services.

The governmental activities reflect net assets of \$745,707.

By far the largest portion of the Village's net assets (70 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, vehicles, equipment and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire these assets that are still outstanding. The Village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY, MICHIGAN STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Governmental Activities

Parameter 1	2007	<u>2006</u>
Revenue Program Revenue: Charges for Services	\$ 26,410	\$ 2,726
General Revenue: Property Taxes Grants and Contributions Not Restricted To Specific Program Interest Income	62,552 91,131 4,061	59,027 89,942 3,678
Total Revenue	184,154	155,373
Expenses General Government Public Safety Public Works Community and Economic Development Recreation Other Functions Interest on Long-Term Debt Total Expenses	41,036 22,000 131,104 1,756 2,094 6,916 630	33,969 21,159 129,482 1,000 1,622 7,432 886
(Decrease) In Net Assets	(21,382)	(40,177)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	767,089	807,266
Net Assets End of Year	\$745,707	\$767,089

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY, MICHIGAN STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

Governmental Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Assets Current and Other Assets Capital Assets	\$227,897 _531,619	\$221,633 _561,628
Total Assets	759,516	_783,261
<u>Liabilities</u> Other Liabilities Notes Payable Total Liabilities	6,117 7,692 13,809	4,831 11,341 16,172
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	523,927 _221,780	\$550,287 _216,802
Total Net Assets	\$745,707	\$767,089

Government Activities

Government activities decreased the Village's net assets by \$21,382.

The Village's Funds

Our analysis of the Village's funds begins on Page 9, following the entity wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detail information about the most significant funds, not the Village as a whole. The Village Council and management creates funds to help manage money for specific purposes as well as to show accountability for certain activities, such as special property tax millages, etc.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and amended budget were minor. Revenues were increased by \$11,846 and expenditures were decreased by \$10,071 on the amended budget.

Capital Assets

The Village's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2007, amounted to \$531,619 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, roads, highways, and bridges. The total increase in the Village's investment in capital assets for the current year was 1.98%.

Economic Factors And Next Year's Budget And Rates

The Village's budget for 2007-2008 fiscal years has taken inconsideration, the economic condition of the State of Michigan anticipating reduced state share revenues. This will require close tabs on expenditures for the upcoming year and adjustments will be made to mirror, when possible, the revenue base, with expenses.

Contacting The Village's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the clerk's office at P.O. Box 187, Cement City, Michigan 49233.

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Government-wide Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Assets Cash and Equivalents Receivables - Net	\$207,442 14,185
Prepaid Items and Other Assets	6,270
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated Capital Assets Being	45,000
Depreciated - Net	486,619
Total Assets	<u>\$759,516</u>
Liabilities Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses Notes Payable - OSB - Tractor Accrued Interest Payable Total Liabilities	\$ 6,092 7,692
Net Assets Invested In Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	523,927 _221,780
Total Net Assets	745,707
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$759,516</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Government-wide Statement of Activities For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges For <u>Services</u>	Operating Grants And Contributions	Net (Expenses) <u>Revenues</u>
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:	# 41 00 <i>c</i>	ė o 465	\$ -	\$ (38,571)
General Government	\$ 41,036	\$ 2,465 960	\$ -	(21,040)
Public Safety	22,000			(108,219)
Public Works	131,104	22,885		(100,210)
Community and	1 856	100		(1,656)
Economic Development	1,756	100		(2,094)
Recreation	2,094			(6,916)
Other Functions	6,916			(0,910)
Interest on	620			(630)
Long-Term Debt	<u>630</u>			
Total Governmental				
Activities	205,536	<u>26,410</u>		_(179,126)
General Revenues: Property Taxes Grants and Contributions Not Restricted To Specific Programs Unrestricted Investment Earnings				62,552 91,131 4,061
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Transfers				157,744
Change In Net Assets				(21,382)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year				767,089
Net Assets, End of Year				<u>\$ 745,</u> 707

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2007

	General <u>Fund</u>
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Prepaid Expenses Due From Other Funds Receivable From Other Governments	\$137,297 6,102 410 6,554
Total Assets	\$1 <u>50,563</u>
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable/Accrued Liabilities Due to Other Funds	\$ 6,092
Total Liabilities	6,092
FUND BALANCES Unreserved	144,471
Total Fund Balances	144,471
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$150,563

Major Street <u>Fund</u>	Local Street <u>Fund</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$36,876 5,895	\$21,528 1,736	\$195,701 6,102 610 14,185
\$42,771	<u>\$23,264</u>	<u>\$216,</u> 598
\$ 1,468	\$ 579	\$ 6,092 2,047
1,468	<u>579</u>	8,139
41,303	22,685	208,459
41,303	22,685	208,459
\$42,771	\$23 <u>,264</u>	\$216,598

Reconciliation of Fund Balances On The Balance Sheet For Governmental Funds To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities On The Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007

Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds	\$	208,459
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Add: Capital assets.	1	,665,893
Deduct: Accumulated depreciation.	(1	,166,789)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of certain equipment usage to individual governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		
Add: Net assets of governmental activities accounted for in the internal service fund.		38,169
Deduct: Accrued interest payable not reflected in the funds, but inclusive in government wide statements.		(25)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	745,707

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balances For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	General <u>Fund</u>
REVENUES Taxes Intergovernmental Licenses and Permits Interest Other	\$ 62,552 44,650 1,060 3,599 2,465
Total Revenue	114,326
EXPENDITURES Current:	20.000
General Government Public Safety Public Works Community Economic Development Capital Outlay Other Functions	39,089 20,956 25,526 1,756 1,744 6,916
Total Expenditures	95,987
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	18,339
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In	
Transfers (Out)	(4,527)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(4,527)
Net Change In Fund Balances	13,812
Fund Balances – Beginning of Year	130,659
Fund Balances – End of Year	\$144,471

Major Street <u>Fund</u>	Local Street <u>Fund</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$ 35,907 333	\$ 10,574 103	\$ 62,552 91,131 1,060 4,035
36,240	10,677	2,465
		39,089
22,939	13,208	20,956 61,673 1,756
32,551		34,295 6,916
_55,490	13,208	164,685
(19,250)	(2,531)	(3,442)
<u>(9,003</u>)	13,530	13,530 (13,530)
(9,003)	13,530	
(28,253)	10,999	(3,442)
69,556 \$41,303	<u>11,686</u> \$22,685	211,901 \$2 <u>08,459</u>

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Statement Of Activities June 30, 2007

Net Change In Fund	\$ (3,442)				
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:					
Governmental However, in assets is al reported as					
Add:	Add: Capital outlay.				
Deduct:	Deduct: Depreciation expense. Add: Net change in Internal Service Fund included with governmental funds on government-wide basis basis before depreciation expense.				
Add:					
Deduct:	Accrued interest on long-term debt.	1			
Change In Net	Assets Of Governmental Activities (Decrease)	<u>\$(21,382)</u>			

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2007

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Internal Service Fund
Assets Current Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents Due From Other Funds	\$11,741 1,749
Noncurrent Assets: Property and Equipment - Net	32,515
Total Non-Current Assets	_32,515
Total Assets	\$46,005
Liabilities Current Liabilities: Due to Other Funds Current Portion of Note Payable	\$ 144 3,894
Total Current Liabilities	4,038
Non-Current Liabilities Notes Payable - OSB - Tractor	3,798
Total Non-Current Liabilities	3,798
Total Liabilities	7,836
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	24,823 13,346
Total Net Assets	\$38,1 <u>69</u>

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Governmental Activities

	<u>Activities</u>
	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	<u>\$22,885</u>
Operating Expenses	
Salaries and Wages	3,019
Fringe Benefits	220
Contractual Services	1,110
Supplies and Materials	4,304
Depreciation	5,018
Utilities	1,559
Interest Expense	631
Total Operating Expenses	_15, <u>861</u>
Operating Income	7,024
Other Income Interest Income	26
Miscellaneous Revenue	
Total Other Income	26
Net Income	7,050
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	31,119
Net Assets, End of Year	\$38,169

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash Received Usage Charged	\$ 24,598
Cash Payment to Suppliers For Goods and Services/Employees	(10,304)
Net Cash Provided (Used)	14,294
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities Purchase of Capital Assets Loan Principal Payments	 (3,649)
Interest Payments	(631)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities)	(4,280)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest Income	26
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	26
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,040
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	1,701
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 11,7 <u>41</u>
Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1 <u>1</u> ,741
	\$ 11,741

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Statement of Cash Flows (Concluded) Proprietary Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	Internal Service Fund
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Depreciation/Amortization Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Due from Other Funds	\$ 7,050 5,018 1,713
Due to Other Funds	(74)
Current Portion Long-Term Debt Accounts Payable	245 (18)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	13,934
Cash Flows from Capital Activities: Acquisition of Capital Assets	
Net Cash (Used) from Capital Activities	
Cash Flows From Financing Activities: Notes Payable - Equipment - Long-Term	(3,894)
Net Cash (Used) from Financing Activities	(3,894)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,040
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	1,701
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 11,741

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Fiduciary Funds – Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007

	Other Agency <u>Funds</u>
Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Other Receivable	\$2,029
Total Assets	\$2,029
<u>Liabilities</u> Other Payables	\$2,029
Total Liabilities	\$2,029

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Village of Cement City, Michigan conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

Village of Cement City, Michigan is governed by an elected council. The accompanying financial statements present the government for which government is considered to be financially accountable.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenue.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements, except for agency funds, which do not have a measurement focus. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, intergovernmental revenue licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Major Street Fund is a Special Revenue Fund that receives state and local funding for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Village streets designated as major streets under State of Michigan Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951.

The Local Street Fund is a Special Revenue Fund that receives state and local funding for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Village streets designated as local streets under State of Michigan Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Internal Service Fund which is a proprietary type fund which accounts for activities of the Department of Public Works within the government unit, providing use of the capital assets of the Village.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The Agency Funds account for assets held by the Village acting as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

Private-sector standards of accounting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are generally followed in both the government-side and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The government has elected not to follow private-sector standards issued after November 30, 1989 for its business-type activities and enterprise funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenue include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Internal Service Fund are charges for equipment usage. Operating expenses for internal service fund include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The internal service fund is combined with governmental activities and not shown as a business type activity.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenue include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. <u>Bank Deposits and Investment -</u> Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

State statues authorize the government to deposit in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loans associations, and to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, and mutual funds composed of otherwise legal investments.

- 2. Receivables and Payables In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as "advances to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."
- 3. <u>Prepaid Items</u>— Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements using the consumption method.
- 4. <u>Inventories All</u> inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.
- 5. <u>Capital Assets -</u> Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., road, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,500 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such

assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land Improvements	20 - 50
Building	10 - 50
Machinery, Equipment,	
And Furnishings	5 - 35
Utility Systems	50 - 100
Infrastructure	15 - 100
Vehicles	5 - 15

- 6. Fund Equity In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.
- 7. Long-Term Obligations In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information — Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

On or before the end of May of each year, the Council presents the proposed budget for review and holds public hearings and a final budget is adopted.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and activity. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is with the Village Council.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations In Budgeted Funds - P.A. 621 of 1978, as amended, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated. During the year ended June 30, 2007, the government incurred expenditures in excess of amounts appropriated at the legal level of budgetary control as follows:

	Amended <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
General Fund:			
General Government:	* F 260	6 7 430	ć 110
Treasurer	\$ 7,320	\$ 7,438	\$ 118
Assessing		125	125
Attorney/Auditing	3,329	3,884	555
Building and Grounds	10,904	17,184	6,280
Appraisal		100	100
Public Safety: Police Inspections Fire	16,638 3,500	16,904 552 3,500	226 552
Capital Outlay		1,744	1,744
Community Economic Development		1,756	1,756
Public Works Street Maintenance/Lighting Sanitation	8,178 16,275	8,205 17,321	27 1,046

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Township has the following deposits which are carried at cost plus interest. The Township does not have a deposit policy. The Township investments are in accordance with statutory authority.

Depository Account	Bank Balance
Insured Uninsured and	\$100,000
Uncollateralized	109,471
	\$209,471

The above amounts include fiduciary funds of \$2,029.

CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK - DEPOSITS

Custodial credit risk, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Township's deposits may not be returned to it. The Township does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of March 31, 2007 - \$109,471 of the Township's bank balance of \$209,471 was exposed to custodial risk.

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets to deposits and investments as classified for note disclosure purposes is as follows:

Statement of Net Asset:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$207,442
	207,442
Statement of Fiduciary Net Asset:	
Agency Funds: Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,029
	2,029
	\$209,471

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not				
Being Depreciated:				
Other	\$ 45,000	<u>\$</u>	\$	\$ 4 <u>5,000</u>
	45,000			45,000
Capital Assets,				
Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	112,485			112,485
Vehicles	37,180			37,180
Equipment	86,766	1,744	- 	88,510
Infrastructure	1,458,114	32,551		1,490,665
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,694,545	34,295		1,728,840
Less Accumulated				
Depreciation For:				
Buildings		(3,358)		(34,547)
Vehicles	(37,180)			(37,180)
Equipment	(28,526)	(6,130)		(34,656)
Infrastructure	(1,081,022)	<u>(54,816</u>)		(1,135,838)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,177,917)	(64,304)		(1,242,221)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	516,628	(30,009)		486,619
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 561,628	\$(30,009)	\$	\$ 531,619

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Village as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government Public Safety Public Works Recreation	\$ 1,947 1,044 54,201 2,094
Capital Assets Held By The Government's Internal Service Funds Are Charged To The Various Functions Based On Their Usage	2,022
Of The Assets.	5,018
Total Depreciation Expense Governmental Activities	\$64,30 <u>4</u>

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

At June 30, 2007, the following were interfund receivables and payables in the fund statement.

<u>Fund</u>	Interfund <u>Receivables</u>	Interfund <u>Payables</u>
General	\$ 610	\$
Major Street	-	1,468
Local Street		579
Internal Service	1,749	144
Trust & Agency		168
	\$2,359	\$2,359

These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid with the next fiscal year.

NOTE 6 – TRANSFERS

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that is required to collect them to the fund that is required or allowed to expend them; (2) move receipts restricted, to or allowed for debt services from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service payments become due; and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs, accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

<u>Fund</u>	Transfers <u>In</u>	Transfers <u>Out</u>	
General Local Street Local Street	\$ 13,530	\$4,527 9,003 	
	\$1 <u>3,530</u>	\$13,530	

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT:

The following is a summary of the governmental long-term obligations at June 30, 2007.

	John Deere <u>Tractor/Loader</u>
Balance at June 30, 2007	\$ 7,692
(Less) Current Portion Due Within One Year	(3,894)
Total Due After One Year	\$ 3,798

Notes Payable - OSB Community Bank

The Village has taken out a loan to purchase a John Deere Tractor and Loader. Payments are made monthly at \$357 including Interest at 6.511% per annum starting June 17, 2005.

Year Ending June 30	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principle</u>	Balance
2008 2009	\$ 386 	\$3,894 _3,798	\$3,798
	<u>\$ 511</u>	\$7 <u>,692</u>	

Summary of long-term debt due over next five years.

Year Ending	
<u>June 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2008	\$3,894
2009	3,798
	\$7, 692

NOTE 8 - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2007:

Type of Debt	Balance July 1, <u>2006</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance June 30, <u>2007</u>	Amounts Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Internal Service Fund - Notes Payable John Deere Tractor Loader	\$11,341	\$	\$3,649	<u>\$7,692</u>	\$3,894
Total Long-Term Debt	\$11,341	\$ ~	\$3,649	<u>\$7,692</u>	\$3,894

NOTE 9 – PROPERTY TAXES:

Property taxes are assessed and are levied.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of January 1.

NOTE 10 - OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended June 30, 2007, the government carried insurance through various commercial carriers, to cover all risks of losses. The government has had no settled claims resulting from these risks that exceeded its commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Original	Amended		Variance With
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Amended Budget
Beginning of Year Fund Balance			****	* 20 650
Resources (Inflows)	\$100,000	\$100,000 64,468	\$130,659 62,552	\$ 30,659 (1,916)
Taxes and Assessments Intergovernmental	60,816 37,292	44,635	44,650	15
Licenses and Permits	450	530	1,060	530
Interest	2,182	2,834	3,599	765
Other	1,438	1,557	2,465	908
Amounts Available for				
Appropriation	202,178	214,024	244,985	30,961
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
General Government				
Office/Council	6,632	6,608	4,366	2,242
Treasurer	6,307	7,320	7,438 125	(118) (125)
Assessing Clerk	6,308	7,320	5,992	1,328
Elections	791			
Attorney/Auditing	2,452	3,329	3,884	(555)
Buildings and Grounds	16,395	10,904	17,184	(6,280)
Appraisal		35,481	<u>100</u> 39,089	<u>(100)</u> (3,608)
	38, <u>885</u>	35,481	39,069	(3,000)
Public Safety				
Police	15,000	16,638	16,904	(266)
Inspections		2 500	552	(552)
Fire	3,500 18,500	3,500 20,138	3,500 20,956	(818)
Community Economic				
Development				(1 856)
Zoning			1,756	<u>(1,756</u>)
Public Works				
Street Maintenance		0.100	0 005	(27)
& Lighting	7,000 16,275	8,178 16,275	8,205 17,321	(27) (1, <u>046</u>)
Sanitation	23,275	24,453	25,526	$\frac{(1,010)}{(1,073)}$
Capital Outlay			1,744	(1,744)
Other Functions	6,172	6,689	6,916	(227)
Transfers to Other Funds	10,000		4,527	(4,527)
Total Charges to Appropriations	96,832	86,761	100,514	(13,753)
Ending of Year Fund Balance	\$105,343	\$127 <u>,263</u>	\$144,471	\$ 17,208

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Budgetary Comparison Schedule Major Street Fund (Major Special Revenue Fund) For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Amended <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance With Amended Budget
Beginning of Year Fund Balance				
Resources (Inflows) Intergovernmental Interest	\$50,000 35,935 405	\$50,000 33,054 293	\$ 69,556 35,907 333	\$19,556 2,853 40
Amounts Available for Appropriation	86,340	83,347	105,796	_22,449
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows) Public Works Transfers to Other Funds	22,732 4,540	51,449 5,668	55,489 9,003	(4,040) _(3,335)
Total Charges to Appropriations	27,272	57,117	64,492	(7,375)
Ending of Year Fund Balance	<u>\$59,068</u>	\$26,230	\$ 41,304	\$15,074

VILLAGE OF CEMENT CITY Budgetary Comparison Schedule Local Street Fund (Major Special Revenue Fund) For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Beginning of Year Fund Balance	Original <u>Budget</u>	Amended <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance With Amended Budget
Resources (Inflows) Intergovernmental Interest Transfers from Other Funds	\$ 12,868 82 4,540	\$ 10,546 106 8,877	\$11,686 10,574 103 13,530	\$11,686 28 (3) 4,653
Amounts Available for Appropriation	17,490	19,529	35,893	_16,364
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows) Public Works	24,236	11,516	13,207	(1,691)
Total Charges to Appropriations	24,236	11,516	_13,207	(1,691)
Ending of Year Fund Balance	\$(6,746)	\$ 8,013	\$22,686	\$14,673

PHILIP R. RUBLEY

- Certified Public Accountant -

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MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF C.P.A.'S
& THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF C.P.A.'S

November 29, 2007

Members of the Village Council Village of Cement City P.O. Box 187 Cement City, MI 49233

We have examined the financial statements of the Village of Cement City, Michigan as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 and have issued our report thereon dated November 29, 2007. As a part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Village's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Under these standards, the purposes of such an evaluation are to establish a basis for reliance on the system of internal accounting control in determining the nature, timing and extent of other auditing procedures that are necessary for expressing an opinion on the financial statement and to assist the auditor in planning and performing his examination of the financial statements.

The objective of internal accounting control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of internal accounting control. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our examination of the financial statements made in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, including the study and evaluation of the Village's system of internal accounting control for the year ended June 30, 2007, that was made for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report, would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system because it was based on selective tests of accounting records and related data.

Statement on Auditing Standards Pronouncement 112 requires us as auditors to communicate what we determine to be significant deficiencies and material weaknesses to management and those charged with governances in regards to internal control matters.

PHILIP R. RUBLEY, C.P.A.

Village of Cement City November 29, 2007 Page 2

A significant deficiency is a control deficiency or combination of control deficiencies that creates the remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Township's financial statements is more then inconsequential and will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of business.

1. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Because of the size and number of personal segregation of duties is a significant deficiency. This means at the basic level, no single individual should have control over two or more phases of a transaction or operation in the accounting function.

We feel however that because of managements oversight, that this is not a material weakness in the control system.

OTHER MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

These comments are not significant deficiencies but are suggestions to improve your existing accounting and control systems.

1. **DEPOSIT POLICY**

Consider establishing a policy to deposit funds in more then one bank to obtain additional FDIC insurance and reduce your custodial risk.

2. FIXED ASSETS

Maintain or continue to maintain any deletions of assets or purchases of assets subject to capitalization (over \$1,500.00)

3. BUILDING PERMITS, ETC.

Consider depositing monthly, at least, all collections received for permits. This provides better control and protection of undeposited funds.

The above mentioned conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests to be applied to our examination of the financial statements, and this report does not modify our report dated November 29, 2007, on such financial statements.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate in contacting us.

Respectfully Submitted,

Rublev.

PRR/cab